NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Message of the President of the United States.

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Important from Washington.
MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT ON OUR RELATIONS

WITH SPAIN. The President transmits the following message:-

The President transmits the following message.—

To THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATE:—

I hasten to respond briefly to the resolution of the Senate of this date, requiring the President to inform the Senate, if, in his opinion, it be not incompatified with the public interest, whether anything has arisen aince the date of his message to the House of Representatives, of the 16th of March last, concerning our relations with the government of Spain, which, in his opinion, may dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress affecting those relations.

In the message to the House of Representatives referred to, I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestions:—In view of the position of the Island of Cuba—its proximity to our cast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests—it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long exist with peaceful relations. In case the measures taken for the amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant, to insure the observance of eur just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our fag. In anticipation of that contingency which I carnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

The two Houses of Congress may have anticipated that

rot arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

The two Houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the period of its adjournment, and that our relations with Spain would have assumed a satisfactory condition, so as to remove past causes of complaint, and afford better security for tranquillity and justice in the future—but I am constrained to say, that such is not the fact. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the "Black Warrior," instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has enly served to call forth a justification of the local authorities of Cuba, and thus to transfer the responsibility for their acts to Spain itself. Meanwhile, information not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character, was received to the effect flust preparation was making within the limits of the United States by private individuals under military organization, for a descent upon the Island of Cuba, with a view to wreat that colony from the dominion of Spain. International country, the obligations of treaties, and the express provisions of law, alike required in my judgment, that all the constitutional power of the executive should be exerted to prevent the consummation of souch a violation of positive law, and of that good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend. In conformity with these convictions of public duty, a proclamation was issued to warn all persons not to participate in the centemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in this behalf of the power to declare war is vested by the constitution in Congress; and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of constitutional power will continue to be verified whenever the national interest and honor shall demand a resort to ultimate measures of redress. Pending ne gotiations by the executive, a

FRANKLIN PIERCE. WASHINGTON, August 1, 1854.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—THE ADJONANMENT—THE

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1854. Reciprocity bill treaty at length. The argument having been concluded, an adjournment took place, with the un-derstanding that a vote is to be had the first thing tomorrow. It will be ratified, but the struggle has been

the Appropriation bills by Friday. The Senate already talk of pressing a resolution postponing the adjournment at all events till Monday. The Civil and Diplomatic bill runs a great chance of being defeated in the House to morrow, and if this is done, an adjournment on Friday will be out of the question. The Committee of Ways and Means will, it is said, in any event move to postpone and Means will, it is said, in any event move to postpone the adjournment for two or three days. There never was an appropriation bill so loaded down. Jeff. Davis' pet plan of military superintendents meets with the firmest opposition from the House—the only cause, per-haps, of the Water Works Appropriation being defeated.

The Union, this morning, as was anticipated, tries to make a scapegoat of Capt. Hollins, asserting that the bombardment of Greytown cannot be chargeable to the Secretary of the Navy, as his despatch to Hollins was prepared with such singular prudence as to say not one word about the destruction of the place. But the pubhave no difficulty in placing the responsibility in the

dissatisfaction. It was expected he would come out manfully and state that in the present condition of placed at his disposal, and not for belligerent purpos He has, however, carefully avoided all responsibility.

Mr. Mason will introduce in the Senate an amendment to the Army bill, placing ten millions at the disposal of the President, to meet emergencies which may arise with Spain. It will have a hard road to travel.

The principal speaking against the reciprocity treaty of Pennsylvania—the latter gentleman upon the injustice of bringing in provincial coal and lumber to com pote with Pennsylvania, without any corresponding

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-THE RECIPROCITY

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1864.

The message was read in Executive session. The takewarmness of the House on Spanish affairs will render it ineffective in its object. No appropriation can be got from Congress to operate with during the recess. War fever is entirely defunct in the House.

The final vote on the Reciprocity Treaty will be taken to-morrow, when it will pass by a large majority. It is thought the nomination of George N. Sander as Consul to London will be made again, and sent t

Mike Walsh and Seward, of Ga., had a fight to day in

the House Post Office. Mike was the aggressor, and was severely handled. The difficulty ended where it began, and both were in the House this evening.

The Washington Star of to-day, says.—"The investi-gating Colt Committee will report their progress up to this time, and ask leave to sit again next session." The Star adds—"An immense cloud of dust bids fair to be raised, and when it blows over, the result will be the lewering of the character of Congress in public estima-tion. The opinion is that the committee will be divided. John Letcher, the chairman, will probe to the bottom.

lous twaddle, &c. No true facts in this matter have yet been made public. The reports cent off, thus far, have been from interested parties. The fact of a divided commit-

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. PIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Angust 1, 1854. The Senate met at half-past ten o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

MUNERATION FOR SERVICES AS DRAUGHTSMAN Mr. Foot's, (whig) of Vé., resolution to pay for certain ervices as draughteman to the Committee on Public Lands

Mr. Nozam, (dem.) of N. H., introduced a bill to incor-porate the Friends' Aid Society in the District of Co-lumbia.

Bills for the relief of Sherman Pearce and Daniel Steen rod were considered and passed.

The bill authorizing the President to take pharge of the Louisville and Portland Canal was taken up and passed.

GEN. HOUSTON'S DEFENCE OF HIS CONDUCT IN TRANS.

Mr. Houston, (dem.) of Texas, then addressed the Se nate in defence of his military and political conduct dur-ing the Texan revolution, and the days of the republic from certain charges, imputations, and infamous alan-ders contained in a book called the "History of Texas, Mexico, and the United States," by General Thomas Jef-ferson Green, a book which had found its way into the congressional library. He reviewed the conduct of Green in Texas, and pronounced him a dastard most tily liver-ed—a man of most puissant cowardice. He continued until a quarter past twelve. His re-

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., offered the following reso

Mr. Mason, dem.) of Va., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—
Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if is his opinion it be not incompatible with sine public interest, whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives, of the 15th of March last, concerning our relations with the government of Spain, which in his spinion may dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress affecting those relations.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL Was then taken up. The question pending was on the amendment offered by Mr. Toombs, to strike out the pro-vision relating to the Leuisville and Portland canal.

Mr. Dodge, (dem.) of lows, offered an amendmen increasing the appropriation for the Des Moines Rapids from eighteen to one hundred thousand dollars. Agreed to-yeas 28, nays 17.

Mr. Bayano, (dom.) of Del., moved to strike out the provise that all persons disbursing money under this act should give bond and surety. Agreed to.

Mr. Mallony, (dem.) of Fla., moved an appropriation

for a canal across the peninsula of Florida. Rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were concurred in by separate votes on each.

Mr. Rusz, (dem.) of Texas, moved to insert an appropriation of forty-four thousand dollars for the improvement of the Brazos River, Texas. Agreed to—

Mr. Brown, (dem.) of Miss., renewed his amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase, subject to the approval of Congress, Grant's Pass, near the mouth of the harbor of Mobile. Agreed to—Yeas 24; nays 19. appropriation for the Appomattox River, Virginia Lost-

He also moved to strike out the appropriation for the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa. Lost. Also, for the appropria

Mr. SLIDBIL, (dem.) of La., moved to strike out thappropriation for Florida. Lost-Yeas 18; nays 20.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading. Yeas 31, nays 17, as follows:—
YEAS—Measrs. Allen, Bell. Benjamin, Cass, Chase Cooper, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of lows, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gillette, James, Johnson, Jones of Lows Jones of Tenn., Pearce, Petit, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian Seward, Slidell, Stawart, Summer, Thompson of Ky. Thompson of N. J., Wade, Walker.
NAYS—Measrs. Adams, Atchison, Bright, Brown, Clay, Dawson, Douglas, Evans, Fitspatrick, Houston, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Toombs, Williams.
The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF CHARLOTTE WESCOTT

The Committee on Conference appointed on the disathe Orange and Alexandria Railroad into the District Columbia reported.

Mr. Mason moved for an executive session to. At seven o'clock the doors re opened.

The fortification bill was taken up, when the senate

Washington, August 1, 1854.
IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DIPLOMATIC STREEM. Mr. PREKINS, (dem.) of La., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to remodel the diplomatic and consular system of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

twenty thousand extra copies of the report of the special committee on the guano trade be printed for the use of the members of the House. Referred to the Committee

The House then passed the Senate bills establishing port of delivery at Lakeport, on Lake Pontchartrain, and creating a collection district in Texas and New Mexico. siana; Jeffersonville, Indiana; Tuscumbia, Alabam Madison, Indiana, respectively, ports of delivery.

The House then went into committee on the General Appropriation bill. The Senate's amendment increasing the salary of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to seven thousand dollars, and each associate Justice six thousand five hundred per annum, being

was speaking, when
Mr. Szward, (dem.) of Ga., raised the point that the

gentleman was not confining himself to the amendment.

Mr. Smin replied—He was addressing his arguments
to those who could appreciate them, and then advocated

to those who could appreciate them, and thep advocated an increase of the Judges' salaries.

Mr. Szwazo said the Judges are not responsible, and sometimes, in the exercise of the power with which they are clothed, commit great outrages on the rights of the people, and usurp power which does not belong to them. We have had recent instances of this power, and the only way we can control this branch of the government is not to increase their pay, and teach them that while they are not discate responsible, they are dependent on to himself the entire legislation of this country, and set-up a high standard of intellect which no gentleman ac orda to him. (Laughter.) He had a right to reply to the gentleman from Virginia; and he wanted him to un-derstand, however much the gentleman might desire to read lectures to other people, when he undertook to read him a lecture, he should do it respectfully. He (Seward) had sought to injure the feelings of most of the control of the

him a lecture, he should do it respectfully. He (Seward) had sought to injure the feelings of no one, nor would be tolerate such remarks from the gentleman, or any one else. When he should aggress, he would acknowledge it.

Mr. Saurn, of Va., asked the gentleman whether it was not disrespectful in the gentleman to say he was not addressing himself to his proposition.

Mr. Savano said the offensive remark was that he could not appreciate the gentleman's argument.

Mr. Hunt, (dem.) of La., advocated the Senate's amendment, vindicated the Supreme Court, and said their responsibility would not be increased by making their responsibility would not be increased by making their salaries smaller.

NEW YORK ASSAT OFFICE. The House agreed to the Seaste's amendment concerning the purchase of lots and buildings belonging to the Eank of Commerce and the Bank of the State of New

York, for an assay office, appropriating five hundred and twenty thousand dollars, with interest thereon at six per cent from the 16th of September, until the purchase shall be completed, the same to be so completed within one year from the day that such interest is authorized, to purchase for the use of the United States such property United States now hold a mortgage, as may be sold, to satisfy the same, at a price not exceeding the amount of

The Senate's amendment, enabling the Secretary of State to reimburse Edward Riddle such sums as shall be State to reimburse Edward Riddle such sums as shall be satisfactorily shown to have been expended by him, or which may have obligated himself to pay, on account of his official position at the industrial Exhibition at London, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, twenty, six thousand dollars, provided no portion of the payments made, provided, by the contributors, at said exhibition, shall be regarded as being under consideration. Speeches were made for and against, during the debate which ensued.

Mr. CHANDLER, (whig) of Pa., eulogised Mr. Peabody, who, in the hour of extremity of our citizens abroad, stepped forward and advanced a large sum of money, to carry out the objects of American exhibitors. The con of the money, but the thanks of every man who has ar

Mr. WALBRIDGE, (dem.) of N. Y., advocated the amendment, showing the pressing circumstances under which the money was procured, being familiar with the facts,

Mr. Sollers opposed the amendment, and said h would, if he could, reduce the appropriation to a red cent. He warned the democracy against the conse-quences of extravagance, for he and other whigs would

Mr. Sarra (dem.), of Va., opposed the bill, contending that Mr. Riddle was not officially appointed. He under-stood he was an auctioneer for the sale of carriages and Mr. HAVEN (whig), of N. Y., said both whice and de-

mocrats have the glory of the exhibition, and now it was for them to foot the bill. Mr. BAYLY (dem.), of Va., thought to pay this amount would be a mischievous precedent. The amendment as-sumes that Mr. Riddle was there in an efficial capacity, which was not the case. He had no idea that private individuals, from patriotic or mercenary motives, should send agents to the world's fair, and then ask governmen

to defray the expenses.

Mr. Hughes, (dem.) of N. Y., said he was surprised op Mr. Hughes, (dem.) of N. Y., said he was surprised op-position was made to this appropriation. Time has elapsed since the necessity for this money occurred, but I was advanced by Mr. Peabody at a trying period, and all knew the brilliant results concerning the exhibition of American utilitarian inventions of the day. The gentleman from Virginia (Smith) had said that Mr. Ridile is a horse dealer. Now, it is no worse to be a horse dealer than to run a stage line in Virginia, whether i was an extra or regular line. [This was an allusion to

Mr. Smrn observed he had merely said Mr. Riddle wa an auctioneer, selling horses and carriages. Mr. Hugues.—But you mentioned it as a reflection on Mr. Riddle, who, I understand, is as high minded a man as lives in Massachusetts, pursuing business. If he sells animals he sells quadrupeds, and I am glad his autifoneering is of that kind.

Mr. WENTWORTH (dem.), of Ill.-If the friends of this bill want to kill it they can resort to no better means

Mr. GARRETT SMITH, of New York, felt the truth of the emark of Mr. Bayley, that this was a mischeivous pre cedent; but the precedent does not reside where Mr. Bayley thought it did. It came into existence when our kept within its legitimate limits, protecting persons and property, they would not be annoyed with this amend ent at the present time. He trusted, however, that the money would be paid, and that Mr. Peabody would be thanked for advancing it on the faith of this government Mr. Kmrr, (dem.) of S. C., said this money-had been

claimed by Mr. Peabody on the ground of his American character, but how could they credit this when at the recent Fourth of July celebration "God Save the Queen" was preceded by "Hail Columbia," and the likeness of Queen Victoria placed ahead of that of General Washington? By what authority other than that of a central Mr. CHANDLER replied, Secretary Webster.
Mr. KEIT resumed, saying Mr. Webster's name does

not occur in Mr. Riddle's credentials, but that of Poter After further debate, the Senate's amendment was

The Senate's amendment appropriating two hundred and forty-two thousand dollars for running a northwestern boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, for making the forty ninth parallel, and for such tween Maine and Vancouver's Island having been read, Mr. LANCASTER, of Washington Territory, argued in fa

Mr. Campusia opposed any further appropriations for soundaries, believing the day not far distant when all

54 40. (Laughter.) Mr. STUART, (dem.) of Mich., said the amendment was

Mr. FLORENCE said he never believed we ought to con

Mr. CAMPBELL very much regretted that the history o the country shows a certain political party flummaged to use a familiar expression.

The Chairman requested the gentleman to confine him elf within the rules. Mr. CAMPERL gave notice of his intention to introduce

a resolution looking to a correspondence with Great Britain, in view of the annexation of all the British posses carry the resolution this session, but he would follow it Mr. Florence's amendment was rejected, and likewise

half a million of dollars for the continuation of the work for supplying Washington and Georgetown with

The amendment for the construction of buildings for Custom Houses and Post Offices at the following places, was then read —Ellsworth, Maine, \$10,000; Belfast, do., not more than \$20,000; Gloucester, Mass. Toledo, Ohio, Burlington, Vermont, and Sandusky, Ohio, not more than \$40,000 for each building. At the following places, also, to be used for courts —Milwankie, Wisconsin, not more Oswego, Wheeling, Chicago, and Detroit, not more than \$58,000 each; Galveston, not more than \$100,000; Peters

burg, not more than \$64,000.

Mr. Pheres said the gross amount is one million eighteen thousand dollars for the mere erection of the buildings. The next clause provides that an additional sum, not exceeding ten per cent of the amount appropriated, shall be given to cover contingent expenses and the cost of superintendence. In addition thereto much money is to be appropriated for purchases of sites. He was apposed to such log rolling.

The renate's amendment authorising the President to employ in his official household a secretary, clerk, steward, messenger and assistant messenger, and appro-priating eleven thousand dollars for their salaries, having

been read,
Mr FLAGLER, (whig) of N Y., proceeded to prove that
the President is against the amondment by reading from
the inaugural address a chapter on economy. He wanted to know whether he could offer an extract from that ocument as an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN replied he could not.

Mr. Flaguer—I apprehended a declaration of economy would not be in order in this bill. Mr. Gupungs asked whether he could offer an amend-

The GHARRAN said he could not.

Mr. Gippinge-Then I'll not offer it.

Mr. PROKHAM, (dem.) of N. Y., opposed the assenti ment. To had no idea of increasing the President's salary in this indirect, patty sideway manner. If the President's pay is not high enough, he would vote in an open and direct manner to increase it. This way of getting up a sort of kitchen or bed chamber court was

was put in by the Senate, therefore he saw no pertinency in the remarks of the gentleman from New York. The President has not asked for this appropriation, and the Committee of Ways and Means have recommended it to be stricken out. The amendment was rejected. The one hundred and eighty-nine amendments of the

Senate having been acted on and most of them disagreed to, the committee rose and reported the bill. The main question ordered was on concurring in the action of the

Mr. BARKSDAIR moved to lay the bill on the table, pending which, at half-past dight, the House adjourned.

From Utah and New Mexico A TREATY WITH THE INDIANS—PIRE AT SANTA FE —THE WEATHER, KTC.

CINCINNATI, August 1, 1854.

A treaty had been concluded between Governor Brig. ham Young and the Pass Utah and Pawan Indians. It make attacks on Americans or Mormons, and are to use all their influence to prevent depredations on the proper-

ty of emigrants and settlers.

Santa Fe papers of the 1st July are received, and announce the occurrence of a destructive fire in that city. Four or five business houses were destroyed, including those of Messrs. Elroy, Beck and Owens, and Mr. Ester. Kit Carson was in Santa Fe on the 16th June. The weather was unusually cold for the season

Later from Texas. DEATH OF CAPTAIN VAN BUREN—TERRIBLE HURRI-CANE, ETC. NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 1854.

We are in receipt of later intelligence from Texas.

Captain Van Buren had died of his wounds received in in encounter with Indians, previously reported.

A terrible hurricane had passed over the country, and several persons were killed.

The El Paso mail arrived at San Antonio, reports meet

ing with nine trains, suffering much for want of water. Report of the Receivers of the Cochituate

The receivers of the Cochituate Bank made their first report in the Supreme Court to-day. They have realized in cash \$168,000. They have good debts to the amount of \$131,000, and must realise \$90,000 of the \$305,000 doubt. ful debts, in order to pay off all claims except the stock. The receivers propose to declare a dividend of 50 per cent but the Court postponed it to August 22d, in order to allow creditors time to look into the receivers' report. York, was disallowed by the receivers, on the ground that they refused to give up the collateral security placed in the bands of the officers of that bank.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1854. About twenty tavern keepers, charged with an in-fraction of the Sundsy law, had a hearing before Alderman Kenney, acting for Mayor Conrad, this morning, and were held to bail in \$500 each, for a further hearing

on Saturday.

day while bathing at Long Branch.

Mr. Reed has been elected superintendent of the Western telegraph line, in place of Mr. Brooks.

Another Barbarous Murder.

SYRACUSE, August 1, 1854. shoemaker, Iving in Salina street, south Oswego Canal, found hie wife dead in bed. He had beaten her in the night. She was bruised from head to foot. A post mor-tem examination was held to day. There were twenty eight spots in her stomach, caused by rum. Deceased is about twenty five years of age. The husband has

been arrested.

They were from Dublin, and lived for a time in New York. They both drank liquor. The Coroner will hold

Ship Carolus Magnus in Distres

Boston, Aug. 1, 1854. The ship Carolus Magnus, Chase, from Havre, bound for New York, with some 850 passengers, arrived in the Light House Channel this morning, for supplies, having

Movements of Southern Steamers.
THE FLORIDA AT SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, Aug. 1, 1854. The steamship Florida, from New York, arrived her early this (Tuesday) morning.

THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON, Aug. 1, 1854.
The United States mail steamship Marion, Capt. Foster, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, August 1, 1854 Wheat-The better grades are firm; lower grades de

Wheat—The better grades are tim; lower grades de-elined 5c. Flour dull; offered at a decline of a quarter. No sales. Corn one cent better, but dull. At the Stock Board there is nothing doing, except in city bonds and dividend paying securities. The sales of cotton to-day were only 150 bales, prices ranging from 7%c. to 9%c. New Orleans, July 30, 1854 Our cotton market is very dull—the sales on saturday did not exceed 50 bales. Middling is quoted at 3%c. a 9c The stock on hand amounts to 58,000 bales.

Sugme.—Coroner Gamble on Monday, at 184 Broome street, held an inquest upon the body of Bernard Leviner, a German, 34 years of age. It appeared that the decased for some time back had been low spirited, and he was discovered on Monday morning hanging suspended from a hook behind the door, he having formed a rope by twisting up his handkerchief. No cause excepting lowners of spirits was given for his committing the rash act. A verdict of death by suicide by hanging was rendered.

dered.

Coroner O'Donnell also held an inquest at 71 Mangin street, upon the body of Henry———, who was discovered on Monday morning with his throat cut with a razor. About three months ago he married a young woman, who has recently left him. The desertion of his wife is supposed to have preyed on his spirits so deeply that in a moment of insanity he terminated his existence. The jury randered a verdict of death by suicide by cutting his throat. Deceased was 60 years of age, and a native of Germany.

Another unknown man, 40 years of age, was found in the water at the foot of Dover street, East river. He is supposed to have been in the water for many days. Coroner Gamble held the inquest, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

Domestic Miscetlany.

A very distressing casualty occurred at Clinton Tennessee, on the afternoon of the 7th ult. Two young ladies, —sisters,—were out upon the suburbs of the fown, when a heavy shower coming up suddenly, they took refuge under a large tree. Whilst in this position, one of them was killed by lightning, and the other so badly injured that she was insensible until next day.

As Mr. Hathaway Brightman, of Fall River, was entering his house a few days since, earrying his little daugh ter in his arms, his feet slipped and he fell, throwing her head with such violence against a stone as to cause her dasth.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SAN JUAN.

Additional Correspondence Relative to the Affair.

The President of the United States, in reply to resolutions herefoliore adopted by both houses, laid before Congress, seaterlay, a voluminous correspondence from the State and Navy Departments, conveying inforvation in relation to the recent destruction of San Juan del Norte by the United States aloop of war Cyane.

Not having obtained a copy of this correspondence entil a late hour last night, we are unable to publish it extire in this day's paper. We give, however, the material portion of it, the remainder being of less immediate consequence, on account of the matters to which it relates being stready familiar to the public. The letters deferred are—

relates being stready familiar to the public. The letters deferred are—

1. A letter from Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marcy, dated the 1sth of May, 1856, in relation to the purioining of a boat load of merchanoise from the Accessory Transit Company, and in regard to the difference between that company and the authorities of San Juan, as to the jurisdiction over the territory known as Point Arenae.

2. A letter from Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marcy, dated the 30th May, 1854, destilling the proceedings of the people of San Juan towards Mr. Borland, in consequence of his interference to prevent the arrest of Captain Smith.

3. A letter from Mr. Borland to Mr. Marcy, dated 30th May, 1854, describing the occurrence in which the former became involved at San Juan, and informing the ospartment that he had organized a company of Americans.

of Americans.

4. A letterfrom Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marcy, dated the 16th June, 1864, stating that he did not think that any suitable indemnity could be obtained by the Transit Company from the people of Fan Juan unless the government should take possetsion of and hold the entire terminal of Marchine.

ritory of Mosquito.

5. A letter from Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marcy, dated the 15th July, 1854, stating that the people of San Juan had refused to accord any indemnity or spology, and giving the particulars of the destruction of their town. The same information is contained in Commander Hollins's letter, inscreed below.

letter, inscried below.

MR. MARCY TO MR. FABENS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASSINGTON, June 3, 1864.

S.R.—I presume an order will be sent out by the steam of which will leave New York on the 6th instant for San Juan, to discharge the mean who were employed by Mr. Berland for the protection of the life and property of American citizens at that place. One of our armed ressels will be ordered to visit San Juan. The conduct of the people there towards our citizens has attracted the attention of this government, and will not be passed unnoticed. The inhabitants of that place will be expected to make reparation for the wrongs and outrages they have committed. The case stated in your communication to this Department, of the 16th ultime, presents a wrong which requires immediate reparation. As the protended authorities of the town have volunteered to protect those who had stolen the property of the Accessory Transit Company, when brought within the territories over which they assume to exercise adthority, they will be held responsible to the amount thereof, and to make due reparation therefor. You will lose no time in notifying them that this government will require a restoration of, or payment for, the property taken to their town, and all damages sustained by their outrageous conduct in preventing the company from repossessing itself of it. In other respects their conduct has been such towards our citizens as to require the interposition of this government for obtaining redress, and it is expected the people at that place will be prepared to make it in a satisfactory manner. I shall communicate with you more fully on this subject by the opportunity which will be afforded by the national ship about to be sent to San Juan.

I m., sir, respectfully, your obelient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Joseph W. Fabens, Esq., United States Commercial Agent at San Juan de Nicaregua.

MR. MARCY TO MR. FABENS.

[Published in the New York Kirkallo, of Aug. 1.]

MR. MARCY TO MR. PABENS.
[Published in the New York RERALD, of Aug. 1.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMANDER HOLLINS.
[Published in the New York Herald of Aug. 1.] [Published in the New York Herald of Aug. 1.]

COMMANDER HOLLINS TO MR. FABENS.

Harbor of San Juan del Norte, July 11, 1854. }

Sir.—I am directed by the Hon. J.C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, by an order bearing date June 10, 1854, to communicate with you in reference to the action taken by the people of San Juan del Norte upon certain demands, magic upon them by the government of the United States, for outrages committed on the property of the Accessory Transit Company and the person of Mr. Borland, our Minister to Central America.

Be pleased to inform me if the result of the demand has been of such character as to accord with the purport of your instructions.

of your instructions.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

GEO N. HOLLINS, Commander.

JOSEPH W. FARISSS, Esq., U. S. Commercial Agent, San
Juan del Norte.

Joseph W. Farens, Esq., U. S. Commercial Agent, and Juan del Norte.

MR. Farens To Commander Hollins.
U. S. Commercial Agency,
San Juan del Norie, July 12, 1864.;
Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday. In reply I have to observe that, in accordance with instructions from the Department of State at Washington, bearing date June 3, 1854. I notified the people of San Juan del Norte that the United States government would demand of them payment for the property feloinously taken by and with their countenance and consent from the Accessory Transit Company, and all damages suffered and to be suffered by the said company in consequence thereof. I further renewed the demand already made by the said company for outrages committed upon their property in March, 1853. To this notice and demand (copy of which I herewith annex, marked A) no official reply has been given; but I have incidentally learned that the people of the town have fully decided not to accede to any demands of the Transit Company or government of the United States, as reparation for yours by them committed. Assecued desired in the supplement of the United States, as reparation for yours by them committed.

with.

As regards the insult offered to Mr. Borland, our Minister to Central America, I have to inform you that, so far from any apology having been offered by the town or its authorities, or any steps having been taken to bring the perpetrators thereof to justice, the chief actors and instigators are now in undisputed possession of the town, its arms and ammunition, and they (the people of the town) are thus virtually countenancing and approving the indignity to the present moment.

I am. sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH W. FABENS.

GEO. N. HOLLINS, Commander U. S. ship Cyane, in harbor of San Juan.

and approving the indignity to the present moment.

I am. sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. N. HOLLINS, Commander U. S. ship Cyane, in harbor of San Juan.

[A] Commencial Agency of United States of America.]

San Juan den Norre, Nicaragus, June 24, 1854.

TO THOSE NOW OR LATELY PRITEDING TO AND EXERCISINA ACTROMITY IN SAN JUAN DER NORIE.—

GENTIBLEN—I am instructed by the government of the United States at Washington to notify you that the sand government will require of the presented authorities "of the town of san Juan del Norte, restoration of, or payment for, the property brought within the torritories over which they assume to exercise authority," as set forth in the protest of Mr. Scott, general agent of the Accessory Transit Company, dated May 12, 1854, "and all damages sustained by their outrageous conduct in preventing the said company from repossessing itself of it."

I do therefore hereby demand of you immediate restoration of the aforesaid property. I am not prepared to put an estimate upon it at this moment, or to name the amount of damages suffered by the Transit Company in consequence of your outrageous cenduct towards their agent and employes, while endeavoring to take possession of the same, and upon subsequent occasions connected therewith. It is expected that for this, as well as for their conduct in other respects towards American citizens, the people of the town will be prepared to afford tedress in a satisfactory manner. There is likewise an outstanding claim of the Accessory Transit Company, versus the acting authorities of San Juan del Norte, for the sum of \$5,000, as a remuneration for the loss suitained by the company, in consequence of the destruction of their building on Point Arenas, in the month of March, 1858, by the said acting authorities, which claim was duly presented by Abraham Banker, agent of the said company, on the 28th of June, 1853.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, Juny 12, 1854.

Commencial Agency, U. States of America, in the conduct of the

COMMANDER HOLLINS TO MR. PARRIES.

UNITED STATES SAIF CYANK, I
HARBOR OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTH, July 12, 1804.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt
your communication of this date, in reference to the
successful result of the demands of the government
the United States upon the town of San Juan del North

will be posted in the public places of the town you may designate as proper.

Any assistance you may require for the purpose of removing the archives of the commercial agency, &c., wis for furnished at your request.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. N. HOLLINE, Commander. Josson W. Farens, Esq., United States Commercial Agent, San Juan.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHNSH W. FARRINS, Esq., United States Commercial Agent, San Juan

PROCLAMATION.

To all Men to Whom these Presents Shall, Corn, on to Whom them May Concern, Genering:

Know ye, that whereas certain gross outrages have at analyty times been perpetrated by the "authorities" (acalled) and people of San Juan del Norte, upon the persons and property of American citizens at that place and viamity; and whereas a serious insult and indignity has been offered to the United States, in the conduct of the said authorities and people towards Mr. Borland, United States Minister to Central America, for which outrage and insult no indemnity has been given, and no satisfactory roply returned to demands already made.

Now, therefore, I, George N. Hellins, commander of the United States sloop of war Cyrane, by virtue of my instructions from the United States government at Washington, do hereby solemnly proclaim and declare that it the demands for satisfaction in the matters above named, specified in the letter of Mr. Fabens, United States Commercial Agent, dated 11th instant, are not forwid semipliod with I shall, at 2 A. M. of to-morrow, 13th instant, proceed to bombard the town of San Juan defor future proceetion.

U. S. Ship Cyang,

Harbor of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.

U. S. Sup Cyans, Harbor of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, 9 A. M., July 12, 1754.

Published in the New York Heraid of August 1.]

LIEUT. JOLLET, BRITISH NAVY, TO COM. HOLLING.

H. M. S. Brimuda, Gertrows.

July 12, 1864.

Siz.—After due deliberation upon the communication which I this morning had the honor to receive from you alongside her Majosty's schooner under my command, i consider it my duty to enter my most solemn protest, against the course you then intimated to me that you intended to pursue towards the city of Greytown.

The inhabitants of this city, as well as the houses and property, are entirely defenceless and quite at your mercy. I do, therefore, notify you that such an act well be without precedent among civilized nations; and I beg to call your attention to the fact, that a large amount of property of British subjects, as well as others, which it is my duty to protect, will be destroyed; but the force under my command is so totally inadequate for this protects.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

REFLY OF COMMANDER HOLLINS.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANK, (at anchor,)
San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, July 12, 1864.

Sm—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and sincerely regret you should feel yourself necessitated to protest against the action I am about to take in relation to the city of San Juan del Norte.

the action I am about to take in relation to the city of San Juan del Norte.

The people of San Juan del Norte have seen fit to commit outrages upon the property and persons of citirons of the United States after a manner only to be regarded as piratical, and I am directed to enforce that reparation demanded by my government. Be assured I sympathise with yourself in the risk of English subjects and property under the circumstances, and regrei exceedingly the force under your command is not doubly equal to that of the Cyane.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, GFO. N. HOLLINS, Commander.

W. D. JOLIET, Lieut. and Com. H. B. M. S. Bermuda.

DEPARTURE OF THIS ST. LOUIS .- The new steemship St. ouls, Captain Asa Eldridge, left at eight o'clock yester day morning, for Southampton and Havre, with seventy passengers. She carried a full freight and \$333,338 in

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW YORK .- The following table

shows the number of arrivals at the port of New York

for the month of July :-
 Steamers
 17
 Brigs

 Ships
 72
 Schooners

 Barks
 69

Willia

lice, who conveyed the women to the cells.

BOARD OF FINANCE.—A meeting of the Board of Finance was held last evening, at the City Hall; the President, Mayor Wall, in the chair. A motion made by Alderman Sparks, to reseind the appropriation of \$425 to F. Swift, for exirs work on Grand street, was adopted. The appropriations, heretofore published, were read, and a morition was adopted, directing the mayor and city clerk te sign them. The board then adjourned, sine die.

FIRE —EVPEUTS OF THE HEAT.—Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday forenon a fire broke out in a row of tenant houses in North Fifth street, near Second, owned by Mr. Olmstead Henry. Engine Companies Nos. I and 5 were soon at work, and extinguished the sames. Damage by sire and water about \$409, covered by insurance in the North River Insurance Company. George Little, a member of Engine Company No. 7 ran to the fire from the effects. He was taken into a building insensible, and with proper care recovered sufficient to be conveyed to his residence, in North Second street, near Lorimer. Feveral other firemen became affected from over-exertion and the heat, and were under the necessity of retiring.

nation.

Laberty.—A boy named Henry Beard was arrested yesterday morning, by officer Thompson, of the Third ward, in the act of stealing some change from a pedier's wagon, at the corner of Eleventh and South Second atreets. He was committed.

The Suppay Law —The following named persons were fined \$10 each yesterday, by Mayor Wall, on a charge of exposing liquors, &c., on Sunday last, in violation of the Sunday law —Hilick & Groace, Frank Swift, Jos. Angus, John G. Gilmartin, and Harry Miller.

Benjamin Seaman and Benjamin C. Warrick were fined \$10 each for allowing their dogs in the streets unmussled SUSTAINING THE MAYOR.—A mass meeting of the citizens, who approve the course Mayor Wall has taken learners are to the closing up of porter houses, &c., on Sunday, is to be held in a few days, in the park at the City Hall. This meeting will show that the course of the Mayor is sustained by a large portion of our citizens.

FATAI TREMINATION OF A DRUNKER ROW.—James Higgins, one of the parties who was signed in the fight on Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, at the corner of Tanth and North First streets, died yesterday forenoon about 12 o'clock. The immediate cause of his death is supposed to be a rupture in the lower part of the bowels, caused by a kiek. The deceased man, with a brother and another man, were beaten by four other men, all Irlahmen, who had been together during the night on a drunkee carousal. Three of the party have escaped, and the fourth, peter Clark, has been arrested. Coroner Balk of Brooking, summoned a jury yesterday afternoon, and after a post mortem examination by Dr. Brady, the investigation was postponed to Friday next.

BURGLARY.—During Sumoay night the factory of Mr.

a post mortem examination by Dr. Brady, the investigation was postponed to Friday next.

BURGLARY.—During Sunday night the factory of Mr. Simmons, in Kent avenue, Brooklyn, near South Eleventh street, in this city, was broken open, and seventy-five page of copper, worth \$450, were stoled. It is supposed to have been taken to New York in a best.

THE FIREMENS' ROT ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Exchange Companies No. 4 and 9, on the Fearth of July, in which knives and stones were freely used, reported that the charges had been sustained. The committee recommended that Richard Jackson, John McMellou, John Harst, and Mathew M. Jackson, members of No. 9, be expelled from the Fire Department, and prohibited from again becoming members. Also, that Engine Company No. 4 be disbanded, and that none of the members hereafter be allowed to become members of the Fire Department of this city, who will not subscribe to an aftidavit that they have not been engaged in any riot between fire companies of this city. On motion, the report was adopted.

Firms Inform Ev. 701. Mayon.—At the meeting of the Comment Council light evening, a communication was ex-